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crimes in Virginia, it has been held, with the principal case, that the overt act, composing one of the two essential elements of an attempt, need not be the last proximate act prior to the consummation of the felony attempted to be perpetrated. *Uhl's Case*, 6 Gratt. 706; *Glover's Case*, 86 Va. 382, 10 S. E. 420. As to the intent with which the act must be done, see *Hick's Case*, 86 Va. 225, 9 S. E. 1024, 19 Am. St. Rep. 891; and notes to sec. 3888, Va. Code 1904. See, also, 6 Va. Law Reg. 120.

C. B. G.

**BANKRUPTCY—STATUTORY LIEN—FILED AFTER DEBTOR'S ADJUDICATION AS A BANKRUPT.**—A statutory lien, filed within the time prescribed by the statute, is protected if otherwise valid, although not filed until after the debtor's adjudication as a bankrupt. *In re Lillington Lumber Co.*, 13 Am. B. R. 153. See, also, *Fehling v. Goings*, 13 Am. B. R. 154; *Crane v. Smythe*, 11 Am. B. R. 747; *Malter of Roeber*, 9 id. 778; *In re Mero*, 12 id. 171.

**BANKRUPTCY—EFFECT OF DISCHARGE UPON AN ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES MADE PRIOR TO ADJUDICATION AS BANKRUPT.**—The right to enforce an assignment of wages to be earned in the future, made by the assignor prior to his adjudication as a bankrupt, is not affected by his discharge in bankruptcy. *Mallin v. Wenham*, 13 Am. B. R. 210.

**BANKRUPTCY—EFFECT OF DEATH OF ALLEGED BANKRUPT ON PROCEEDINGS.**—Proceedings in bankruptcy do not abate upon the death of the alleged bankrupt, after the petition is filed and before adjudication. *Matter of Spalding*, 13 Am. B. R. 223.

**BANKRUPTCY—CLAIM AGAINST CORPORATION FOR CONTRACT WHICH WAS ULTRA VIRES NOT PROVABLE.**—A corporation organized to buy and sell lumber at wholesale and retail, and all other manufactured building material, is not authorized to guarantee the completion of a building contract by one to whom it expects to furnish lumber; such a contract, if entered into, is *ultra vires*, and a claim based thereon is not provable against its estate in bankruptcy by the owner of the building on the contractor's default. *In re Smith Lumber Co.*, 13 Am. B. R. 118.

**CONTEMPT—PUBLICATION CONCERNING TERMINATED CAUSE—CRITICISM OF A VA. CASE.**—The *Columbia Law Review* for March, 1905 (5 C. L. R., p. 249), contains the following editorial note:

"The defendant had been convicted on a criminal prosecution. After judgment rendered and payment of fine by the defendant, he published in a newspaper an article charging that the indictments were found under the influence of the judge, and that he was actuated by vicious motives in the conduct of the case. Held, that the defendant was guilty of contempt. (*Burdett v. Commonwealth*, Va. 1904, 48 S. E. 878.)

"As the origin of the offense of criminal contempt lay in the fiction that the king in the person of his judges presided over the Courts of Westminster (*Neel v. State*, 1849, 9 Ark. 259, 264), and that contemptuous conduct toward them was a mild